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No Party Politics in the Hawaiian Question.

Mr. BLAINE lived almost to see the day when the question of the ultimate posses on of the Sandwich Islands, the key to the North Pacific must be promptly decided by the action or apathy of our Government.

That the acquisition of Hawaii by the United States was a cardinal point in Mr. BLAINE's broad American policy, there is not the slightest doubt. Like all other patriotic statesmen who have considered the subject, he regarded this group of talands as our natural outpost in the Pacific. His mind continually contemplated the contingency which has now arisen. American interests in the Hawaiian Islands, blocking every new move in the constant game of intrigue played by foreign powers for the possession of that group, was in his view a prime duty of American statesmanship, as it was in the view of his distinguished predecessors in the Department of State, DANIEL WEBSTER, WILLIAM L. MARCY, and WILLIAM H. SEW-ARD. When Mr. BLAINE became Secretary of State four years ago, one of his first cares was to station at Honolulu, as United States Minister to Hawaii, his intimate and trusted personal friend, the Hon. John L. STEVENS of Augusta.

It is now only two months since Minister STEVENS printed in his newspaper, the Kenmebec Journal, a remarkable article designed to prepare public opinion in the United States for the great opportunity that is now before Congress. With as much precision as diplomatic propriety allowed, he notified this country of the actual situation in the Sandwich Islands, and warned us that the day was at hand when the ownership of Hawaii must be settled for all time. THE SUN copied Mr. STEVENS'S article of warning and appeal when it appeared, late in November. As a statement of the Hawaiian question in its broadest aspects, and as a reflection of Mr. BLAINE'S own opinions on the subject, Minister Stevens's article gains infinitely in importance and interest by the events that have occurred since it was written. For that reason we print it again, and commend it to the careful consideration of every American whose patriotism looks beyond to-morrow

"Time and tide," as this faithful representative of American interests said two months ago. "wait neither for men nor for nations." The question presented to Congress by the arrival of the Hawaiian delegates is not a question of partisan politics, or of conventional policies, but of national opportunity and manifest destiny.

We have read with great interest in the columns of the New York Times a protest of the drug trade against a measure introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Scorr of Illinois, to increase the tax on distilled spirits. The drug dealers find that the Whiskey Trust already enjoys the advantage of a prohibitive duty on foreign alcohol, and yet wishes to have the internal revenue tax increased by 67 cents a gallon, and against this the drug men interpose their earnest petition.

Let us remind our friends in the drug trade that this whole subject of domestic taxes and import duties is now about to experience a radical change of treatment. new Democratic President comes in on the 4th of March, and a new Congress with him, which, as it now seems, will be Democratic in both branches. Both the President and the Congress are bound by the Democratic platform to remove and abolish all protective duties, and to frame a new system of taxation which shall look toward revenue only and utterly eachew every form and degree of protectionism. Accordingly, instead of continuing the prohibitory tax upon foreign alcohol, the only question in Congress will be what import duties will pay the most revenue; and, of course, the same principle will be applied in fixing the amount of internal revenue tax upon domestic productions.

A new era and a new system are at hand: and it is of very little consequence what is done or is not done concerning the subject by the present Congress.

The International Fetters of Egypt.

As it seems to be the interest of France on the one hand and of the Triple Alliance on the other to fix attention upon Egypt for some time to come, it is well to bear in mind the strangely complicated relations of Egypt to foreign powers. Should England formally establish a protectorate over the Nile country, as France did in the case of Tunis, she might put an end to these embarrassing relations; but meanwhile she is hampered to an extraordinary extent.

The word powers is ambiguous, when used in connection with Egypt; for sometimes it means two powers, sometimes six sometimes fifteen. There are fifteen powers interested in the Capitulations, and all but one are represented in the so-called Mixed Tribunals, which have in some de gree superseded the old consular jurisdictions. These powers are France, England. Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Holland Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Belglum, and Greece: also the United States and Brazil. On the Caisse de la Dette, or International Commission of the Foreign Debt, six powers are represented; namely, England, Germany, Austria, Italy, France and Russia. In the three Mixed Administrations: the Railway Board, the Commisdon of the Daira, and the Commission of the Domains, only two European powers, to wit, England and France, are concerned jointly with the Khedive; each of these bodies consisting of an Englishman, a Frenchman, and an Egyptian. It is plain, then, that the word powers has quite different meanings according to the aspect of Egyptian affairs in connection with which it

Now let us look at the functions of these several agencies of international interfer ence. First, as to the Capitulations or treaty concessions made by Egypt to the various foreign countries with which she has commercial intercourse. Of all the privileges enjoyed by foreigners under the regime of Capitulations, the most important are those of immunity from taxation, except customs duties, and in the case of foreigners owning real property, the land tax; of inviolability posed the renomination of Mr. Cleveland. playhouse), was dedicated in September, 1821, of domicile, and of exemption from the This is the worst governed city in the world,

jurisdiction of the local courts. The three principal taxes to which foreigners are not subject are the house ax, the license tax, and the stamp duties. After more than a year of negotiation the consent of the fifteen powers interested was obtained in 1884 to a decree applying the house tax to everybody. But owing to the safeguards and means of evasion provided for foreigners, the decree proved unworkable, and was suspended within a twelvemonth. In 1891 the license tax was extended to foreigners, but such was the outcry against it, especially on the part of France and Greece, that it had to be

abandoned. It is only as regards the jurisdiction of the consular courts, whose abuses had become intolerable to the foreigners themselves, that the Capitulations have been materially and permanently modified. In 1876, after eight years of pleading and disussion, the Egyptian Government was able to carry through, with the consent of the fifteen powers above named (except Brazil, which, having scarcely any interests in Egypt, was left out of account), a law creating a single strong international jurisdiction, to supersede for the great majority of civil cases the exisiting consular courts. The new tribunals were made exclusively competent to try all suits in which the plaintiff and defendant were of different nationalities, and also to deal with nctions concerning real estate even between persons of the same nationality. Their criminal jurisdiction, on the other hand, was mainly confined to acts committed in contempt of court, and to breaches of certain petty police regulations. The composition of the Mixed Tribunals is, as the name implies, partly foreign and partly native, but the foreigners are in the majority alike in the courts of the first instance and in the Court of Appeals. Among the foreign Judges all of the fourteen powers, including the United States, have representatives. So far, then, as this

international fetter is concerned. England

wields just one-fourteenth of the authority

conceded to foreigners. The Caisse de la Dette was first constituted by Khedivial decree in 1876, and consisted at the outset of only three members, a Frenchman, an Austrian, and an Italian. An Englishman was added in 1877, and in 1885 Germany and Russia demanded and obtained the right to be represented. This International Commission, therefore, now comprises six members whose functions are to some extent defined in the famous Law of Liquidation, by which, in 1880, Egypt compounded with her creditors on terms which were dictated by the six great powers, but which were proclaimed binding on the citizens of all the countries having capitulations. These Commissionmay be described not only as ers receivers of revenue on behalf of the creditors, but as guardians acting on behalf of the powers to watch over the execution of the complicated body of agreements, which, taken together, constitute the international compact regulating the finances of Egypt. In that capacity they even possess a certain legislative power. They are always able to control the disposition of a surplus. Being appointed by the Khedive, they are technically Egyptian officials, but in reality they are almost as much foreign representatives as the Consuls-General themselves, and their importance in the administrative work of the country is much greater. Hitherto, on this Commission. England has had the support of the representatives of Germany, Austria, and Italy Otherwise her hands would have been tied

We come next to the Mixed Administrations, each of which, as we have said, consists of an Englishman, a Frenchman, and an Egyptian. The Railway Board was created in 1876 as a protection to the bondholders, the receipts of the railways forming one of the principal revenues set aside for the payment of coupons. There is no longer any reason why it should occupy a special position outside of the regular civil service. Even more superfluous are the Daira and Domains Commissions. These date respectively from 1877 and 1878, and each of the administers a vast tract of land that formerly belonged, in the one case to the Khe dive, and in the other to the Khedivial family. The chance of getting rid of these costly and needless Commissions is remote. France has always shown a peculiar tenderness for the Daira and Domains adminis trations, especially for the latter, which she regards as a stronghold of French influence. In 1890 she made it a condition of her assent to the conversion of the Privileged Debt that only a certain fraction of the Domains or Daira should be sold in any one year, so that it will take thirteen years to extinguish either of these Commissions.

Lastly, the Khediye cannot borrow a pen ny without the consent of his suzerain, the Sultan; and a Turkish High Commissioner definite functions, keeps alive a superstitious respect for the Ottoman ruler. He is at present an active instrument of anti-Engish influence.

Such are the international trammels which render the moral support of three of the great powers indispensable to Engand, so long as she attempts to govern the Nile country, and at the same time shrinks from the decisive step of proclaiming a protectorate.

How They Do It.

In his speech before the Commonwealth Club, recently, the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER hurled this hard crust of fact at the jaws

of the Mugwumps: "The men who denounce Tammany Hall and its De-mocracy, who denounce its present leadership, know not what they are talking about. There never was a time in the history of this city when its citizens were living under better government than to-day. There never was a time when our municipal bonds were so valuable in the mancial markets of the world. There sever was a time when our Police Department and ou Fire Department were so efficient. There never was a time when so many grand public improvements were under way and under consideration. This is a matter

of record, and I challenge criticism of the facts." The trouble with the Mugwumps who pass their unhappy lives in making faces at Tammany is that they are monomaniaes. To their minds whatever is done by Tammany must be bad; and the better it is the worse it seems to them. It the streets were paved with fine gold and a velvet carpet spread along each sidewalk from the Battery to Kingsbridge, so that Mr. Godkin and Mr. SCHURZ might glide along without maculat ing their spats, those gifted growlers would be not a whit better disposed toward Tammany. They proceed in this way: "We don't like Tammany, therefore a city governed by Tammany must be badly gov erned. Even if New York has a good government under Tammany, the city Government must be bad, because we are opposed to Tammany. What you say about the mu nicipal bonds and the Police Department and the Fire Department cannot be true. The departments must be rotten, and we can prove it. How? If Tammany is honest, why does it laugh at us? The proposed public improvements are all windles. Why? Because Tammany op-

Action to the second

and Tammany the most corrupt political or ranization. The proofs? We are dissatis fied with Mr. CROKER's views of civil ser vice reform. The leaders of Tammany are and ever will be villains of the deepest dye Evidence of it? What more evidence do you want than the fact that they have Christian names capable of a familiar ab

breviation and diminution?" A Mugwump doesn't collect facts abou the Government of this town, Mr. SULZER He invents fictions and ties them up with cobwebs from the dark cellar of his cere

bellum.

Pensions. The Committee on Appropriations re ported the Pension bill on Friday, but incorporated with it only a part of the recommendations made by the sub-committee. The proposal to abolish the pension agencies and pay directly from the Treasury was accepted, and so are the recommendations with regard to stopping the pension of non-resident aliens, except where they have incurred actual disability in the service; also those in regard to the inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the appointment o a committee of five Representatives elected members of the Fifty-third Congress to inquire into the operation of all pension laws, and to consider whether those laws should be modified and the rate of pension under any of them be reduced.

It is not probable that the Republicans will consent to much if any of the new leg islation proposed in the Pension bill, fo they take the ground that the pension ques tion must be settled by the Democrats, and they are not inclined to take any responsi bility about it. The saving which would result from the changes proposed would be considerable, but still a mere drop in the bucket compared with the vast sum of \$166,400,000 carried by the Pension bill This is an increase of more than \$20,000,000 over the pension appropriation of the present fiscal year, and so the money goes The bung must be put in somehow. The Republicans ought to be willing to per mit any inquiries which will throw light upon the operation of the pension laws and show where and how the pension bills can be reduced. No name of any man who doesn't need a pension and no name of any man who doesn't de serve a pension by actual disability, ough to be left on the pension roll. The inquiry should not be too general, but specime lists of pensioners should be examined thoroughly, with a view to forming ar opinion as to the number of undeserving pensioners. The object of such an inquiry s not political. It is primarily financial In the second place, it is due to the honor able and worthy veterans receiving and needing pensions that the suspicion o removed from the pension list fraud be The Republicans ought not to object to either of these inquiries.

The Two Speedway Plans.

In connection with the proposed Harlen River Driveway we call attention to a certain past event, not by way of argument but in order that the subject may now be approached with appreciation from every point. Last year there was a struggle in the Assembly which, in the strain put upon all the influences of politics, and in the excitement of the final crisis, exceeded any thing known in that interesting chamber for years. It arose in the repeal of the bil establishing a speedway in Central Park. The press of New York city was vehement

y unanimous in favor of the repeal, but the Republicans in the Assembly, knowing that they had got the Democrats in a complication fraught with serious danger, had deter mined, so far as they could control their own forces, that the Democrats should not escape. The Democrats of New York city, in uncomplaining desire to rectify an error con demned by general public sentiment, were unanimous for repeal; but in the country the horseman's grip was terribly strong. The Speaker, Dr. Bush, whose concurrence was necessary for the application of the proper legislative machinery, stood in lobility against action. The Demo cratic leader on the floor, also named Bush, presented the same sort of opposition There was not a screw in politics which had not to be turned to the very last squeeze in order to carry the repeal bill to success It was a peculiarly desperate fight, and the man who went to Albany to apply the power of the New York organization thus tried to the utmost in recognition of a unanimous local feeling, and by whose personal force and ability the thing was finally put through without a vote to spare, was Thomas GIL ROY, now Mayor. The repeal of the Speedway bill balked the expectations of large number of our most worthy and in fluential citizens. It also, for a greater public good, prevented the building of speedway, a splendid luxury for any resides at Cairo, who, although he has no city, but a luxury of the soundest and most popular sort. As Mayor, Mr. Gilroy is all the more anxious to obtain for the town in a proper way what had to be denied to it last year, and his plan for a drive way by the Harlem River is cordially ac cepted by every one of the gentlemen who were arrayed in such vigorous opposition to his efforts last year. It is thoroughly and happily simple and

sensible. While it will benefit all, it will injure none. Three cheers for it!

An addition was made last week to the number of New York theatres, bringing he total of its, regular playhouses up to twenty-seven. Since the destruction of Har igan's Comique on Dec. 23, 1884, no regular New York theatre. in use as such, has beer diverted from the purposes of amusement Since then nine new theatres, of artistic de sign and commodious extent, have been add d to the list: The Lyceum, opened April 5 1885; the Broadway, March 3, 1888; the Am berg Theatre, Dec. 1, 1888; the Harlem Opera House, Sept. 30, 1880; the Garden Theatre Sept. 27, 1890; the Columbus Theatre. Oct. 11 1890: Harrigan's Theatre, Dec. 22, 1890; Manhattan Opera House, Nov. 14, 1892, and the Empire Theatre, Jan. 25, 1803. During he same period two theatres. Proctor's and the Fifth Avenue, have been entirely rebuilt the former on the site of the Twenty-third Street Theatre, demolished, and the latter on the site of the old Fifth Avenue, destroyed by fire. A reminiscent New York writer declared hat of four regular theatres which existed in this city in 1840, half a century ago, only one remains, two of the others having succumber to the flames, while the fourth was demolished to give place to a business structure. The survivor is the Bowerr, now the Thalia Theatre, a monumental evidence, as he says of the good taste of massiveness observed by New Yorkers of the past generation in th reation of their places of amusement." Four times (1828, 1830, 1838, 1845) have its walls sithstood the assault of flames, completely consuming the inflammable contents, and still remained intact. The architect was ITHIAL Town of New Haven, who took such precautions against destruction by fire as now devolve upon the New York Fire Department. The National Theatre, on the southwest corner of Leonard and Church streets, was opened in 1833 and was burned in 1841. The Park Theatre, on Park row, north of Ann

fore the era of fireproof structures) in 1848 The small street "Theatre alley" is about the only surviving reminder of its existence Niblo's Garden was opened as a theatre it 1829, was twice destroyed by fire and rebuilt (1849 and 1872), and still keeps a place, although not a prominent one, in the list of Nev York theatres. It is the oldest playhouse in town exclusively devoted to English-speak ing performances. The Lafayette Theatre

in Laurens street (now South Fifth avenue), pear Canal street, upon the present site of St. Alphoneus's Catholic Church, was erected by Gen. Sanford, and opened in 1825. Gen. Sanford was a commander of city militia, and although a lawyer by profession. was a worshipper of good orsemanship. While projector and proprie tor of the Mount Pitt circus, on the east side of town, near the Grand street ferry, Gen Sanrond was induced by his wife (who had been an actress of considerable reputation) to build and manage a theatre upon west side of town, for fashionable patronage. He consented, but as he could not sub due his passion for equestrianism, the La fayette was constructed so as to serve a dua purpose: standard plays enacted by a good company, and "horse" shows like "Ma-zeppa." "El Hyder," "The Cataract of the Ganges," and other melodramas wherein horses were features, in which many the atregoers of half a century ago delighted. Mrs. Sanyond resolved upon the introduction of an equally novel feature, and under her direction the ballet made its first appearance as an organized corps, upon the American boarda

These and similar allusions to the New York playhouses of other days are interesting, but the essential and important fact which a comparison of present theatres with them reveals s this: Not only in number, but in comfort, elegance, safety, beauty, and convenience, the new theatres are far ahead. They are palaces of art, vastly improved in design and durabilty, attractively embellished, and deficient in no important requirement. If the standard of plays has not advanced correspondingly, it is because it was already high; but as respects the costuming and scenic accessories of the plays now presented, the musical features in troduced, and the details of experienced and udicious stage direction, the advance has been fully equal to the improvement in the theatre buildings, which we know to have been great

The art of not writing history is illustrated by the subjoined paragraph from the Denver Republican:

"The returns of the electoral votes of Louisiana South Carolina, and Florida were regularly made ou and sent to the President of the Senate. These certifi-cates constituted the official and sovereign declaration of the States as to the way in which their electors rotes had been cast. The Democrats wanted the Commission to dispute this sovereign declaration and go be-hind the returns. They wanted a body which had no connection with the State to investigate a matter falling entirely within the province of the State's juris diction and prerogatives. The Commission refused to do this, holding that the official declaration of the State as to what its action was could not be disputed."

They did, eh? When the vote of Oregon was reached the regular certificate constituting the official and sovereign declaration of the State as to the way in which its vote had been east" showed that two Republicans and one Democrat had been elected. The vote of that one Democrat, regularly certified to as an elector by the official and sovereign declaration of Oregon, would have seated Mr. Tilden and defeated the Fraud. Does the Denrer Republican know what the Eight-to-seven Commission did in this uncomfortable emergency? We will tell our esteemed contemporary. The Commission went behind the official and sovpreign declaration of the State and decided. eight to seven, that the Oregon Democrat was not elected. That decision, reversing the de cision in the cases of Louisiana and Florida deprived Mr. TH.DEN of the office to which he was entitled and put the late Mr. Haves into the White House.

If we had chosen we might, with scarcely any effort, have asserted claims over many a Pacific island that no foreign power would have disputed. Some German map makers for years were in the habit of coloring a number of islands where our guano vessels or general mer chants monopolized the trade to show that they belonged to the United States. The man makers evidently reasoned that if they were not our islands they ought to be. We were indifferent, but England and Germany in recent years have thought it worth while to gather these islands in.

Capt. McLean, whose vessel was seized by the Russians as being found among a fleet at raided the Copper Island rookeries summer before last, is now reported to be fitting out another expedition. The plan is that his schooner and the Webster shall land men a Copper Island to "clean out the garrison, and then slaughter the seuls."

Whether this is the immediate object of that navigator, or whether it be only to follow up the Pribylov seal herd, which is already moving northward along the California coast, remains to be seen. But such piratical expeditions against both the Russian and American seal islands are no novelty. Just before the J. H. Lewis, Capt. McLEAN's former schooner, was captured, in 1801, a skirmish had occurred on Copper Island between the armed guard and a landing party from boats; and it is said that a hunter from the Annie was killed and one from the Webster drowned in that affair. Treasury Agent Tingle, even years ago, reported a case in which a British vesse. landed men at the Pribylov rookeries, and the guards fired on them to drive them out. Some of the sealers therefore who as

body excite the sympathy of the British Government, do not scruple occasionally to vary their peaching by piracy. Government vessels of foreign nations thus invading Russian and American islands and exchanging shots with the custodians would be making war. That such hunters do not still oftener carry their operations as far is evidently due, not t scruples as to the lawful ownership of the islands and the seals on them, but only to the risk they run. What, therefore, is to be expected of them in waters where they are in no peril of punishment?

Certainly the question of what restrictions are necessary for the protection of sear life cannot be left to them to decide.

We Let a Mugwamp Free His Mind About The Sun.

To the Editor of The Sun-Ser You may not be aware of it, but it is a fact nevertheless that your journa proves more than any other example in the world the value of commanding the full power of cor-rect grammar and of sarcasm. Nothing size ac-counts for the ability of your publication to maintain the attention of even a dozen readers. In every put lic question, whether it converns politics, morals, or education, the editorial articles of Tie Six appeal to the very lowest instincts of human nature. Like Mephistopheles, it caters to the taste of the base. ignorant, and hypocritical white at the same time commanding an unequalised power of language and cloquence worthy of the very highest admiration. I wonder will the purity of Tu. 515's morals ever equal the purity of its language? NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

The Origin of the Stalwart-Half Breed War. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. GROUPS Alfred Town send, in his article on the late James G. Blaine, among other things speaks of the Blatne-tonkling controversy. According to him, Blatne was always right and Conkling wrong. Gen. Fry was the Provest Marshal-General and was man enough to displace the Utica Provest Marshal and dared to remove a man named Richardson—a heachman of Conkling—and for daring to do so called down the ire of Conkling—and for daring to do acted down the ire of Conkling—and for dering to do acted down the action of the distance of the Conkling was seen of Provided the Conkling was "dumped," and Gen Fry was subtained. George Airred Townsond should keep close to facts, as they are known by Late Chief Clerk Provest Marshar-tivneral. Brooking Marshar-tivneral. other things speaks of the Blaine conkling controvers

Democratic Rejoicings Over the Defeat of

Bragg From the Bickenier Pality and A Section. It is gratifying to learn that Bragg has been beaten for the Democratic nomination for United States Sena-tor in Wisconsin. Bragg is remembered chiefly for his waspish appearance in the Democratic National Con-vention at Chicago in 1884, and his studied affort to inA NATION'S OPPORTUNITY.

Minister Stevens's Statement of the Reasons Why We Should Possess Hawnil,

From the Kennelee Journal of Nov. 24. It is an accepted truism that nations, as well as individuals, have their opportunities and duties, and that the neglect of them, through indolence or cowardice, surely brings retribution in one form or another.

The States and Territories which outlet or the vast Western ocean will some day have a population of one hundred and fifty millions of souls. This Pacific side of the American republic, stretching from north Alaska to south California, a coast line of four thousand miles, without including the seventeen hundred miles of shore line of Puget Sound, is to have a development of agricultural, lumber. fisheries, and mineral riches, out of which will flow streams of commerce, which neither the imagination nor cold figures can well cover at the present time. In the front of these vast Pacific States ex-

tends the immense ocean of the Pacific. Across this vast Pacific plain must be for all time the water roads along which will move the commerce of many hundreds of millions of people. Anchored firmly between the two great oceans. America divides with Europe the commerce of the Atlantic. Europe having the advantage by numbers, position, and prestige. But on the great Western ocean America can easily take the lead and hold it securely against all competitors. To do this she must improve her opportunities. Sloth and cowardice never win anything worth having. Time waits neither for individuals nor nations. Success is for those who dare. In this immense area of water between

America and Asia are innumerable islands, so needful to the future commerce between the two great continents. The most of these islands are now possessed by England. France. and Spain, Germany but recently forcing her grasping hand into the arena. Owing to the patriotic fidelity of the American Missionary Board and its faithful agents, and to the watchfulness of American statesmen, from Daniel Webster to those of the present time. the Hawaiian Islands have not passed under a European flag. Greedy, grasping, and sometimes insulting as have been our rivals as to American interests in these islands, they are not yet lost to us, and their business necessities and the sympathies of their citizens are still with their American neighbors. It needs not the naval and the military expert to tell the importance of these islands to the United States. They front our coasts. They are sufficiently near the gateways of our rapidly rising Pacific cities to feel the pulses of American enterprise and to contribute to American prosperity and power. It is to repeat the opinion of the most intelligent commercial, naval, and military men to say that the Hawaiian Islands are the key to the North Pacific. Coaling stations, feeding places, are indispensable to American commerce on great oceans. It is the veriest folly to think or to talk otherwise.

The time is near when we must decide who shall hold these islands as a part of their national territory. It is not possible for them much longer to remain alone. Their people and the United States will soon be compelled by circumstances and events to decide whether the Hawaiian Islands will have unity. liberty. and autonomy with the United States, or become a colonial possession of a European power. What Wobster, Clayton, and Marcy saw forty years ago, and Seward, Fish, and Blaine, and the Administrations they represented clearly perceived, may now well be considered by the American people.

The entire area of the islands is about 6,000 square miles. In addition to sugar, which is now much the largest product, the soil and climate are admirably adapted to raising rice bananas, oranges, coffee, grapes, and other crops. Well governed and properly developed. they are capable of sustaining a population of 300,000 to 400,000. There are extensive ranches for the raising of sheep and cattle, so as to be capable of supplying steamers and other vessels both in peace and war. The two harbors of Honolulu and Pearl City, about six miles apart, are entered by nurrow channels. are closely backed by mountains, so as to be made impregnably defensible at not large expense. Their ultimate possession by the United States is of the utmost importance to American commerce in the Pacific, which promises vast development, if wisely cared for and without too much delay. Shall Americans sleep while others are awake to take from them these natural advantages? Time and tide wait neither for men nor nations.

TRIBUTES TO THE HON. R. Q. MILLS. From Various Speeches in the Texas Legis-ture Previous to His Election as Senator. BY THE HON, MR. HENDERSON.

One valiant, lion-hearted man has, with constant and exalted purpose, refused to circumscribe his actions by the narrow lines of State or section, and with eyes turned upon the whole country, in words of burning and convincing eloquence, proclaimed the imperi h-able gospel of equal rights for all, special privileges for none, from famed Bunker's Hill to the Golden Gate from the lee-bound lates of Minnesots to the gentle waters of the Guif. Older, as the tariff reformer, than Grover Cleveland or Carlisle, him I present to you for the office of United States Senator, the matchiese states man, Roger Q. Mills of Texas.

BY THE HON, MR. ONION. Throughout the contest of a quarter of a century, which I have hitherto referred, like Henry of Navarre, which I have hither and warrior for the rights of the Throughout the contest of a quarter of a century to the plane of this grand warrior for the rights of the people has moved in the thickest of the fight. When others less courageous have become faint-hearted, the voice of this tribune of the people has been bear above the clash of resounding arms, urging onward t final victory the embattled hosts of Democracy. When others have sought to abandon the conflict in igno minions retreat this brave man, with flashing eve and unlifted award, has thrown himself in from retreating column, and in the name of pure and unde-filed bemocracy has restored order, inspired fresh courage, and, facing about, snatched victory from th iaws of defeat

BY THE BOY, MR. DILLS. When the Goddess of Liberty had torn the bandage from her eyes that she might weep over the lost hoer ties of a suffering and oppressed people, Roger Q. Mills was the bold knight errant, who, with fixed and shining lance, threw his glove at her feet in haughty chal enge to all her enemies, and did most successful battl

every household; it is enshrined in every Democratic

BY THE HON. MR. CRANFORD. Name him! Why, sira, that name is familiar in

heart, and upon every Democratic altar it is n idol. A name remembered and revered, not only in this State, not only in this Union, but in every land and under ever flag where liberty bas an advocate and meedom a friend Who is he? No sooner has the voice of interrogation tied in the distance than every D moorat in Texas with loud and prolonged acclaim echoes the name of our greatest countryman, Roger Q. Mills. Fellow Sena-tors, I draw not from the mythology of the ancients to depict the character of Roger Q. Mills. Neither do I search the fields of youry to find hings to embalm his in song, for the reseate bue of literature could not add lastre to his name. Sailled in the schools of political philosophy, conversant and familiar with the great problems of State, a master of history and statecraft, he is entitled to the name of sage. A student of Vattel and Montesquieu, of Puffendorf and De Toqueville, he has magisted the writings of these grand old authors.

WANAMAKER'S REVENCE.

He and Senator Quay Responsible for Dave

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20. -One of the first hings Gen. Harrison did after be Provident was to put all the Federal offices in Philadelphia in the hands of those who were antagonistic to the old-time political leader. James McManes, whom his friends fondly term the Gladstone of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. In his move for the overthrow of Mr. McManes the President was badly advised by Senator Quay and Postmaster-Gen

eral Wanamaker. In the spring of 1887 the selection of a candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia was intrusted to a political joint commission of fifteen, five each from the Union League Club, the Committee of One Hundred, and the Republican City Committee. James McManes, David H. Lane, Hamilton Disstou, William R. Leeds, and William Edward Rowan represented the City Committee. The three names from which the candidates were to be taken were Edwin H. Fitjer. John Wanamaker, and District Attorney George S. Graham, with the chancer strongly in favor of Wanamaker, until such a ringing protest against his nomination was made by Mr. McManes as to entirely preclude further consideration of his name. Mr. Wansmaker most earnestly desired the nomination; his disappointment was the keenest he ever experienced, and the blade of revenge was

The opportunity to get even with McManer resented itself soon after the 4th of March 1880, when Senator Quay submitted the name enue. Within twenty-four hours thereafter Mr. McManes visited Washington and called upon President Harrison, to protest against appointment of Martin. From the day that McManes turned Wanamaker down so completely in the Mayoralty contest, the great shopman had been repeating to himself:

IAB ABO Deen repending to History Time, at last, makes all things even, And it we do but wait the hour, There never yet was human power. But could avenge, if unforgiven, The patient watch, the vigil long. Of him who treasures up a wrong.

The hour for which Wanamaker had waited long had come. As a Cabinet officer he earnessity approved Quay's recommendation of Martin, and the latter was appointed as Collector. Within a month thereafter the custodianship of the Post Office and Federal Court rooms was taken from the Postmaster of Philadelphia and given to Martin, who was proclaimed the representative for eastern Pennsylvania of the Federal Administration and of Senator Quay. The order was given that he must be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Immediately upon assuming the duties of his office. Martin took counsel with half a dozen of his most trusted friends, who advised the formation of a "people's combine," to consist of three or four of the most active Republican workers from each of the thirty-four wards of the city. The move was a shrewd one, as it arrayed more than one hundred intuential ward workers against the bosses, as McManes, Lane, Leeds, and Howan were derisively termed. It popularized the combine, and immediately Mr. David Martin became its central figure.

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Edwin H. Filler, by the favor of McManes, was Mayor of Philadelphia, with ten times the political power, under the Bullitt charter, that any previous Mayor ever possessed. His Director of Public Safety, ex-Mayor William S. Stokeley, who had charge of the police and fire departments, had no love for Quay and even less for Martin, but he was more than friendly to McManes, Leeds, and Rowan, Gen. Louis Wagner, Director of Public Works, who had control of gas and water works, highways, bridges, sewers, street cleaning, and several other departments of the city Government, was friendly to the new combine. That division, if continued, would have been fatal to the scheme by which Quay's lieutenants. Davo Martin and Charley Porter, were to secure absolute control of the party machinery; and none knew it better than these two leaders of the combine.

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scheme by which Quay's lieutenants. Dave Martin and Charley Porter, were to secure absolute control of the party machinery; and none knew it better than these two leaders of the combine.

Quay had generously promised the Pennsylvania delegation to Filler for President in 1858. Fitler dreamed of a much bigger seeptre than that of the Chief Magistracy of the Quaker City. When Quay forgot his promise and voted for William Walter Phelps of New Jersey instead of Edwin H. Fitler of Pennsylvania, the wrath of our Mayor was dreadful, or would have been had be engaged some one to direct it intelligently. As it was he commanded the obedience of the combine, and one of the casiest labors of Porter and Martin was the fooling of Fitler into the belief that they were setting up delegates for his candiates, while in reality they were making the town solid for Quay. When they turned up a solid Philadelphia delegation for Quay's man. Delamater, for Governor, in deflance of Mayor Fitler's pledge that Gen. Hastings should have the entire vote of the city, his wrath was mightier than when Quay's slip of the tongue blurted out the name of William Walter Phelpa instead of that of Edwin H. Fitler. He showed his anger by largely increasing both the price and number of Porter's street paving contracts. Oh, it was easy and laughable and withal profitable to fool Mayor Fitler?

The defeat of Harrison, which puts the Federal offices of our city in Democratic hands; the defiant manner in which the Porter-Martin combine defeated the bill to abolish the Fublic Buildings Commission two years ago, and is blocking its passage now; its support of Quay for Senator in defiance of an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the Hon. George 8. Graham, the able and eloquent fleories of the consideration of measures designed to secure its early overthrow.

That movement will be started in the Union League of Philadelphia. In fact it was started the moment Jedn H. Michener was defeated for President of the Laugue a month ago, It has met with an unexpe

of the Boodlers' combine, its days of plands and profit and insolent rule are nearly ended

The Late Justice Bradley and the Electoral

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. I notice in your issue of to-day a communication from "Justice," of Delaware City, in which, speaking of the Electoral Commission be charges that "the partisan vote of member made it possible for Mr. Hayes to occupy the Prevalential chair." The member referred to is the the late Mr. Justice Bradley. He also says. "But from the result it was very evident that Justice Bradley could not raise libraself above the sime and mire of

ind not raise litmes above the stime and mire of corrupt houlties.

Inde not wish to engage in any controversy concerning Mr. Hayars tice to the Fresidency or concerning Mr. Hayars tice to the Fresidency or concerning Mr. Hayars's relations to the Commission, but as a friend of the late-dustice, one of the many to whom Mr. Bradley was known to be not only very conservative in his politics, but absoluely co-scientious in all his acts. I would like to ask "Justice," assuming him to be an honorable and just man, to state why Mr. Bradley is more open to the accusation of partisanship and of inshibly to the accusation of partisanship and of inshibly to the accusation of partisanship of the more open to the accusation of partisanship of the more open to the accusation of partisanship of the more open to the accusation of partisanship of the more open to the accusation of partisanship of the more open to the accusation of the probability of the accusation of the more open to the accusation of the accusation of the more open to the accusation of the more open to the accusation of the accusation of the more open to the accusation of the more open to the accusation of the accusa

Canada and the United States,

To the Editor of the Sch-Sic: I have read with the greatest interest all of the articles published in The Sch upon "Canada and Our Country." Probably there is no other man in America so theroughly well equipped to deal with this whole Canadian question as your correspondent. Mr. Farrer. They must do a great deal toward enlightening the country upon a subject of the greatest importance, and one which is new up for solution before it will down. solution before it will down.

Tax Sus has done a really great work in giving to the rhole country such general and such definite informa tion upon a subject which must soon take precedence over every other one in our national politics.

From the Akron Besoon and Republican. From the abron Bences and Republican.
It seems to me that a masterful policy for both Government and people would be to study each phase of the altustion, soberly and practically, and to inform themselves fully upon at, to the end that we may act advisedly when the time for action shall come, so that when t, and a shall see fit—as she soon must—io put an end to her warfare between sentiment and scorraphy, and its foater self-interest included in monopoly, we may be prepared to welcome her to sit down as one of us at our fireside of States.

If the Louisiana portuines was beneficial to our people in its day, a political union with tasada now can hardly be less so.

1. R. Grast,

Introduction. From B owning, King 4 Co.'s Monthly O'er the ice reverberating We were indolently skating. Past each other oft we glided; She fest aby, and I think I did

And I fondly wished I knew her When I got a knock down to her Suddenly; no words were spoken. But I'm sure the ice was broken.

SUNDEAMS.

-Four young men of Onanceot, Va., started last week to walk across Pocomoke Sound on the ice, which, when they were about five miles ont, broke up, and the cake on which they were drifted out on the receding tide. The cold wind blowing strongly tossed their frail craft in a very dangerous fashion. The block drifting near the main pack, the young men tried to make their way across the broten mass. The largest blocks were not over five feet square, and oftentimes they had to lie down to avoid being toppled off into the water. Finally, after being on the ice fourteen hours, they

were resented. -Mrs. Emily Blessing of Charlestown, W. Va., a few days ago sold to Chicago parties the Bible which had been presented to her father by John Brown of Harper's Ferry notoriety, while the latter was in prison at the former place. Among others of Charlestown who are in possession of relies of Brown are Andrew E. Ken-nedy, who has the receipt of Mrs. John Brown for the body of Brown, which was delivered to her at Harper's Ferry. Capt. Geo. Baylor owns the sabre used by Brown in marshalling his black cohorts, and Mrs. Capt. W. L. Harrington still owns the strap on which Brown's rife was hooked when he was captured by Capt. Harrington at Harper's Ferry.

—A novel storage-battery electric street car, for

which is claimed a high efficiency at a low expense, has just been built at San Francisco. This car, which the builders confidently expect will create a revolution in alrest railways, is thirty-four feet long, and decor in cream and gold. It is built after the style of the Pullman vestibule cars, with Pullman windows and curtains, fittings of oxidized bronze, and upholateries in plush. The interior wood finish is of bird's-eye maple, sixteen electric lamps will light it, and a push button to signal the stopping of the car will be beside each passenger. The car is provided both with air and hand brakes; a twenty-horse power motor, run by the storage batteries, will furnish the motive force to send it up any grades and develop a high speed. A plant of this kind, it is claimed, is less expensive both in con-

this kind, it is claimed, is less expensive both in com-struction and operating than the trolley system.

—The oldest inhabitant of pretty much every section of the country offers his testimony concerning the severity of the recent cold anap. Nantucket people averthat it beats anything known there for the pass forty years. The island has been for some time cut off from communication with the rest of the world, except by cable. Vineyard Sound is foil of ice, and the reve-nue cutter Samuel Detter made a nine days time of nue cutter Samuel Dexter made a nine days' trin of four miles in that region. Fishermen along Lake Erie have no memory of such ice as now stretches in an un-broken field from Detroit to Put in Ray. The entire ake archipelago is frozen about, and teams cross the nouth of the Detroit River. People who have driven out fifteen miles from shore on the lake say that be-yond the yount to which they ventured the ice extendd as far as they rould see. There is an unprecedented number of wild fowl in Southern waters, driven thither by the cold weather.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. England received about 10,057,600 letters from the

United States last year, Germany received from us 5,858,040 letters, and France 1,884,040, Johann Sträuss's new operetta, "Princess Ninetta,"

and its initial presentation in Vienna some two weeks ago, and is spoken of as a very pleasing success. A law has been passed in the British colony of Vic-oria imposing a five per cent, duty on the income derived from property in the colony by persons not resident in the colony

A Paris newspaper offers prizes for the best designs for a new issue of French postage stamps. The present stamps, issued in 1875, have always been subjected to much barsh criticism.

Several French railway lines are going to light their carriages with the electric light, "as it has been found perfectly practical to make and store electricity by means of a mechanical attachment to the engine. From statistics covering the last thirty-two years is s computed that the average life of women in France has been 38 years, and of men 36 years. During last

year, however, the average rose to 40 years for both A flower pot fell from an unprotected window sill in the Rue St. Denis, Paris, two weeks ago upon the head of a man who was passing beneath, and fractured his skull so that he died in two hours without recovering

work or help have now only to send a postal card to the Director of the Postal Administration in order to have their "wants" advertised in every Post Office in

the grand duchy.

It is proposed in France to impose a tax of ten cen times per 1,000 francs upon time bargains on the Bourse. This tax is expected to yield 12,000,000 francs, which would help to cover the deficit resulting from the reform of the liquor tax.

A snake laboratory, for the study, under strictly selentific conditions, of snake poisons and cures for snake bites is to be established in Calcutta It is to be founded by a native of the province, and will be the only institution of its kind in the world. It will be thoroughly

equipped and perfect in every respect.

An attempt to rob the Casino at Monte Carlo was recently made by employees. They tried to steal some
£10,000 as it was being transported from the gaming rooms to the cashier's office. Several crouplers were involved and sixteen arrests were made. One watchman arrested had dynamite in his pocket.

British soldiers will wear seamless socks in future.

because they insuregreater marching efficiency. The old style of seamed socks chafed the skin and made the soldlers footsore; the seamless socks do not. Tenders for the supply of 900,000 pairs, a year's esti-

mated requirements have been invited by Government.
Eight miners at Jurjevka. Russia, were imprisoned in
a mine by its being suddenly flooded with water a month or so since. It took ten days to numn the water out, and all hopes of their rescue were abandoned, but exhausted, having eaten nothing during the whole time of their imprisonment. The monomantac who, in 1839, stopped Queen Vic-

toria while she was riding on horseback in Hyde Park and proposed marriage to her has recently died in Bedlam, the celebrated insane asylum of London. He seemed to be perfectly sound on every other subject, was well educated, and wrote very sensible memoirs relating to insane asylums and the reforms which mighs be made in them. He was 84 years old. Leading London papers state that they are author-

ized to dany statements recently circulated alleging that Mr. Ruskin is in a weak mental condition, and that he suffers from delusions that his life is threatened. Ruskin is in better health at present than he has been for some years past, both mentally and bod-ily. He no longer works, but he walks every day. and takes a great interest in everything around him. André Cazeneuve, once a celebrated cook, died in Paris a few days ago at the age of 95. When he was

still a child he entered the kitchens of Blucher, of which he became head cook before he was quite 18, He was motive (Phile) at M. de Talleyrand's in 1825. Afterward he entered the kitchens of Louis Philippe, where he remained in the capacity of chef until the revolution of 1848, when he retired to the house in which he died. He contributed a number of recipes to the book of Alexandre Dumas Tectotalers in England have been making a great fussover the fact that Dr. Wielobycki, President of a

temperance society there, recently celebrated his bundredth birthday. The other side is making a showing of centenarians in various parts of the country who have always, and consistently, used both beer and tobacco. One man of 105 years, another of 103, and another of 101, who have been temperate drinkers and smokers, are lately particularized. The auggration is made that tectotaliers make a fuss over such an event because it is so unusual. The Russian Budget for 1893 is, for the first time

over a thousand million rubles, amounting in ordinary and extraordinary receipts and expenditures to 1,040.
458,385 rables. A deficit of something over thirteen million rubles is shown in the extraordinary revenue. but this is covered by a surplue in the ordinary revenue of an exactly similar amount. This is a financial feat accomplished greity much every year by the Russian national experis. The estimates for the rearmament of the army and navy are set down at 29,607,000 rubles. The extraordinary and growing disparity be tween the expenditure on the army and navy and that on education continues to cause comment among Rus-sian political writers.

Notes of the Jews.

The Josiah Chronicle gives notice that it is not opposed to Sunday services in the synagogues, and adds that Sabbath has become a hullow mockery, not reverenced by the Jew.

The Russo-Jewish tumigrants are apt to change their names in this country, according to the Chicago finishir, so that "vitch," "sky," and "koff" reappear as Smith, Brown, and Jones.

The Jesish Reseaser, in welcoming the Cathedral of St. John the Divine says: "We Israelites view giadly such evidence of denominational progress, and ardently trust that the new cathedrai's enlarged capacity for usefulness will tend to human betterment."

The Jewish Theological Seminary of this city is not only a training achool for rabbis, but a centre of Ha-brew erudition and Jewish religious influence, and Rabbi Kehut says it is the "ideal embodiment of a house of learning and a house of worship." It has won the praise of many rabbis. There are now four Jewish-American papers which

favor the innovation of holding synagogue services on Sunday. Upon this subject the Joseph Tidings says: "The other lewish journals will soon fall into line, for they certainly cannot long oppose the inevitable. The sentiment of the majority of the Jews of America is un questionably in favor of the introduction of Sunday services, and come they must."

The American Joseph's say, that the late Congressman Morse of Massachusetts, though torn of Jewish par. nts, lived apart from Judaism, married outside of the Jews ish faith, pover observed the Jewish dietary laws of the Sabbath, never joined a Jewish congregation, and was buried in a non-Jewish cometery. Bisl Brooks preached his funeral sermon, after Rabbi Sele-mon Schindler had refused to hold services at his grave,